









# VACCINE.

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## INFORMATION

UPON THE SUBJECT OF THE

# PREVENTION OF SMALL-POX,

BY

## VACCINATION

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The EASTERN DISPENSARY was founded for the Gratuitous Medical Service  
of the Sick Poor, A. D. 1832.

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CIRCULAR TO PHYSICIANS,  
AND TO DRUGGISTS CONCERNED IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY TRADE.

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VACCINE.

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Office of the Eastern Dispensary,

No. 57 ESSEX STREET, NEW-YORK,

*Corner of Grand Essex Market Building.*

The EASTERN DISPENSARY respectfully gives notice that having for some time past in the fulfilment of its benevolent purposes devoted great attention to the subject of vaccination, and latterly afforded to the public under competent medical supervision, a leading share of vaccine service ; it now proposes to extend its circle of benefits, and increase its sources of revenue, by offering in the market at all times a full supply of the most pure and reliable Vaccine material in approved forms for use, and, if need be, *for preservation and transmission to any part of the world.*

This offer is based upon the experience of the past six years, within which period, **36,000** persons have been *gratuitously vaccinated by this Institution.* Every order during all this time has been promptly supplied, and Vaccine to a large amount has been distributed ; the sales for the past year alone, amounting to over six hundred dollars.

The district of the city falling within the care of the Eastern Dispensary has of late years greatly filled up with a *healthy and hardy German and Swiss mountaineer population* who depend almost wholly upon this institution for the vaccination of their infant offspring, to which they are mainly

own governments at home. *Ninety per cent* of the vaccination of this Dispensary is performed upon *this class*, and their superior *cleanliness* together with the customary presentation of their infants for the operation at an early age, usually previous to dentition, at which time the blood is in the best condition, and their general freedom from the common superstition which forbids the grant of the material to the Physician, renders the virus furnished by this institution as *unexceptionable* in character, as it is *abundant* in supply ; that it is *both*, is well known to the leading Physicians of New York, who use it extensively in their private practice.

The following list contains the several kinds and prices of Vaccine material offered as before mentioned.

	<i>Retail Price.</i>
Vaccine Crust or Scab in tinfoil and beeswax, . . . . .	\$1 00
Vaccine Lymph on the convex surface of a section of a Quill, as used by New York Physicians, . . . . .	per section, 20
Vaccine Lymph on the point of a Quill, as used by Boston Physicians, . . . . .	per point, 20
Vaccine Lymph on slips of Bone or Ivory, as used by German Physicians, . . . . .	per slip, 25
Vaccine Lymph in Glass Capillary Tubes, containing sufficient when first opened, to vaccinate from <i>twenty</i> <i>to thirty persons</i> , . . . . .	per tube, 2 00
do do do if packed to send by mail . . . . .	per tube, 2 25
<i>Seven Vaccine Crusts</i> will be supplied to one order for, . . . . .	5 00
Vaccine Quills sufficient to vaccinate <i>twelve persons</i> will be supplied to one order for, . . . . .	1 00
Vaccine Lymph on Bone or Ivory, <i>six slips</i> do do do . . . . .	1 00
<i>Three Glass Capillary Tubes</i> will be supplied to one order for, . . . . .	5 00

Orders for Vaccine Quills enclosing less than one dollar will be supplied at the rate of twenty cents for each section or point, provided two postage stamps are remitted with them.

§ All kinds of Vaccine virus should be kept in a dry, cold and dark place.

Dr. Jenner's "Golden Rule" was, "ONLY USE VIRUS TAKEN ON OR BEFORE THE EIGHTH DAY, OR BEFORE THE FORMATION OF THE AREOLA" because he believed that no other kind protected the system as long against small-Pox.

All the quills and tubes prepared by this Dispensary are charged according to this rule, and all its vaccinations are produced by lymph taken from the vesicle on or before the eighth day.

Orders from the country may be sent direct to J. P. LOINES, M. D., House Physician, at the DISPENSARY, or through city dealers and correspondents. The orders should generally specify the market for which they are intended that they may be supplied in a manner likely to guard against deterioration.

New-York, June 1st, 1860.

BENJ. DRAKE, M. D.	} <i>Vaccine Committee</i>
SAMUEL BARSTOW,	
WALDRON YOUNG.	
	} <i>of the Board of Trustees.</i>



## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

### CONNECTED WITH THE PRACTICE OF VACCINATION.

From instances which have come to the knowledge of this Dispensary that show a great want of information in various sections of the country upon all branches of the subject of vaccination, it is induced to give a few instructions as to the best methods of using the several kinds of Vaccine and a short description of the best instruments to be employed in vaccination, together with their prices and how they may be obtained.

The subject may be most clearly presented in the form of divisions with appropriate titles.

#### *I. The Method of Vaccination.*

The rationale of vaccination is as follows, viz.: Vaccine virus should be exposed to the absorbent vessels when they are in a proper state for absorption: to produce this state, or to open these vessels, that instrument which causes the least irritation, and the least flow of blood is by far the best, as both the flow of blood and the irritation of the skin are likely to carry off the virus before it can be properly taken up; moreover that which causes the least pain, other things being equal, is in all cases preferable.

#### *II. List of suitable Vaccinating Instruments.\**



1. THE NARROW BLADED LANCET,     -     -     -     -     Price \$0 75



2. THE SYRINGE VACCINATOR,     -     -     -     -     Price \$0 88



3. THE SYRINGE SELF VACCINATOR,     -     -     -     Price \$2 25



4. THE TRIDENT LANCET,     -     -     -     -     Price \$1 00



5. THE VACCINATING SCARIFICATOR,     -     -     -     Price \$3 50

\* The first two instruments are shown in the engravings of their actual size, the remaining three are but two-thirds of it.

### *III Description of the several Vaccinating Instruments and the proper method of using them.*

1. **THE NARROW BLADED LANCET.** This is a lancet of peculiar construction somewhat resembling the common exploring needle, narrow, pointed and sharp, convex on one side of the cutting part of the blade, and plane on the other. This instrument may be used like the common lancet in introducing any kind of vaccine to the absorbents.

In employing dried lymph in vaccination such as is usually supplied upon a section of a quill or a piece of ivory, proceed with the point of this lancet to pick out ten or twelve minute particles of cuticle from the arm in a circle of not more than one third of an inch in diameter so as to expose the true skin, and in the fluid which exudes therefrom dissolve and commingle the dried lymph by gentle friction over the punctured surface,

Many persons will acquire such dexterity with this instrument that by a single gentle push with its convex side next to the skin they will be able to lay over as it were, a furrow of cuticle and thus with but little cutting and with scarcely any danger of puncturing too deeply, expose a comparatively large absorbent surface

This instrument may also be advantageously used by those who do not possess the Syringe Self Vaccinator, (*Fig. 3*) to make a valvular incision under the skin into which a minute piece of scab may be inserted by means of a needle, or a probe, or by means of what is better, the instrument to be next described.

2. **THE SYRINGE VACCINATOR.** This consists of a cylinder of metal three inches long with a closely fitting piston which when pushed its whole length through it projects an eighth of an inch from the cylinder itself. By means of this instrument a small piece of the vaccine scab, or a small quantity of the same pulverised, or fluid lymph with which the cylinder is to be first charged, can be pushed into the valvular openings or cuts in the arm, previously made for it.

3 **THE SYRINGE SELF-VACCINATOR.** In its uses this instrument presents a combination of the previous two instruments and is sufficiently well explained in the descriptions already given of them, and by reference to the accompanying engraving. It is apparent that the open side should be introduced downward, and that the push by which the scab is inserted should be made very suddenly. In the handle of this instrument is a cavity to hold vaccine material secured by a screw top.

4. **THE TRIDENT LANCET.** This Lancet is a labor saving one for introducing vaccine lymph in either a fluid or a dried state by the same process as that described for the Narrow Bladed Lancet. (*Fig. 1*)

5. THE VACCINATING SCARIFICATOR. This is another labor saving instrument by the use of which five incisions are simultaneously made in the arm of the patient. It has the advantage of requiring neither skill nor steadiness of hand in its employment, while it makes the most imposing appearance of any instrument used in vaccination, in the eyes of the patient, or in those of the witness of the operation.

Lymph is introduced into the incisions drawn open or pressed apart by the fingers of the operator in the same manner as is explained in describing the Narrow Bladed Lancet. (*Fig. 1.*)

A skilful person in using any of these vaccinating instruments needs not generally, to cause sufficient pain to awaken a sleeping infant.

It is proper to mention in this connection that the best part of the surface of the body for vaccination lies directly over the place of the insertion of the deltoid muscle of the left arm.

#### *IV.—The best kind of Vaccine, the best Instruments, and the best modes of using them.*

It is self-evident that fluid lymph transferred directly from an eighth day vesicle to any kind of incision made in the arm is the most certain to infect. The best instrument to use in such a case is the Vaccinating Scarificator. (*Fig. 5.*)

It is assumed that every one knows that none of the instruments here described are intended to be dipped into fluid vaccine, unless it be the Syringe Vaccinator, which has no cutting edge; as nothing scarcely, is more corrosive to a sharp-edged instrument than this material.

The Vaccine crust or scab can be best used by introducing a small piece of it with the Syringe Self-Vaccinator. (*Fig. 3.*) In selecting the part of the scab to be used, choose only a fragment of the hard interior part as that is the best and most reliable.

Fluid lymph preserved in glass capillary tubes is best used by first breaking the tube at the point to which the fluid ascended in charging it and then drawing the fractured end through, or over, the incision made by the Vaccinating Scarificator. (*Fig. 5.*)

The scab in a finely powdered form may be successfully used by dropping a small quantity of it into the incisions made by the instrument just named, or if it be previously dissolved in a small quantity of Glycerine the fluid may be applied to the absorbents through similar incisions. Water may also be used instead of Glycerine as a moistener, with the same mode of use in view.

Dried lymph on a pointed quill is best used by introducing it into a valvular cut made by the Narrow Bladed Lancet Fig. 1, and holding it there a minute or two.

#### V. *The Instruments how to be obtained.*

The several instruments herein described may be obtained of this Dispensary by addressing J. P. Loines, M. D. House Physician, No. 57 Essex-St. or of the manufacturers, George Tiemann & Co. No. 63 Chatham-Street, the price of the instrument or instruments being in every case enclosed with the order.

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### GENERAL REMARKS.

This Institution does not hold itself responsible for the success of any Vaccine sent to order anywhere, but it takes every known precaution and the utmost care, never to send any but that which presents every reasonable sign of its being as *reliable* as it is pure.

When this Dispensary declares that its vaccine is "most pure and reliable," the meaning of course is that it is *the most so* as a general rule, of any that can be obtained, since its advantages and facilities for procuring it are superior to those of any other institution in this country.

Vaccine virus is inherently one of the most perishable, uncertain and unreliable articles of commerce. This every physician understands. The chief causes of deterioration are probably heat and exposure to the air. But there are other causes which remain entirely unexplained and against which no known precaution can guard; for instance, let a physician take six scabs from six of his own patients on the same day and under similar circumstances, all presenting substantially the same appearance, and he will usually fail with one out of the six from some cause beyond the power of the microscope or any other known means to make plain.

For these and other reasons this Dispensary has reduced the prices of Vaccine, so that its wholesale prices will furnish sufficient to vaccinate one person at an average cost of *five cents*, hence no one should complain of loss when he experiences an occasional unforeseen and unexpected failure.

Copies of this pamphlet will always be mailed to any plainly written address, sent by mail or otherwise to the Eastern Dispensary, No. 57 Essex Street, New-York.





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(New York, N.Y.)

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